

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

Listed On
VLR: 1/01/2004
NRHP: 3/10/2005

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Hallsboro Store
other names/site number 020-0407

2. Location

street & number 920 Hallsboro Road not for publication
city or town Midlothian vicinity
state Virginia code VA county Chesterfield code 041 Zip 23112

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official Date
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the
National Register Signature of Keeper _____
 See continuation sheet. Date of Action _____
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register
 other (explain): _____

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

| | |
|--------------|-------------------------|
| Contributing | Noncontributing |
| <u> 1 </u> | <u> 0 </u> buildings |
| <u> 0 </u> | <u> 0 </u> sites |
| <u> 0 </u> | <u> 1 </u> structures |
| <u> 0 </u> | <u> 0 </u> objects |
| <u> 1 </u> | <u> 1 </u> Total |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

 N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Cat: <u> COMMERCE </u> | Sub: <u> department store: general store </u> |
| <u> GOVERNMENT </u> | <u> post office </u> |
| <u> DOMESTIC </u> | <u> single dwelling </u> |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Cat: <u> WORK IN PROGRESS </u> | Sub: _____ |
| <u> DOMESTIC </u> | <u> single dwelling </u> |
| <u> COMMERCE </u> | <u> restaurant: café </u> |
| <u> DOMESTIC </u> | <u> shed </u> |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |

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7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian _____

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick and concrete _____

roof slate _____

walls frame; weatherboard _____

other _____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

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Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture _____

Period of Significance __ca. 1885-1954_____

Significant Dates __ca. 1885_____

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation _____

Architect/Builder __Unknown_____

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property __3.12__

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

1 18 258960 4152598 2 _____

3 _____ 4 _____

____ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Teresa Hudson

Organization: _____ date Sept. 1, 2004

street & number: 2605 Huguenot Springs Rd. telephone (804) 379-0375

city or town Midlothian state VA zip code 23113

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Jean Hudson

street & number P.O. Box 85 telephone (804) 794-5151

city or town Midlothian state VA zip code 23113

=====
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Hallsboro Store, described by one historian as “the best-preserved store of its period in Chesterfield County,”⁽¹⁾ is a two-story wood frame structure built on a concrete and brick foundation. Constructed to a rectangular two-room plan, it is capped by a slate hipped roof and ornamented with bracketed eaves. The side (west) entrance features an original stick-style hood. The building’s front three-bay façade features an original full-width porch over wide storefront windows with original shutters. The store faces the tracks of the Norfolk-Southern (formerly Southern, originally Richmond-Danville) Railroad, and is located at the intersection of Mt. Hermon and Hallsboro Roads in western Chesterfield County. Built ca. 1885 and operated by a succession of prominent Chesterfield County businessmen, it served as a post office and general store for its community for many generations, and includes residential quarters for the storekeeper/postmaster on its upper floor. Hallsboro Store’s commercial, transportation, and residential associations are well expressed in its location and design; consumers using the railroad patronized the store while waiting for trains to arrive or depart, while employees of the tannery and lumber mill, also operated by the store’s owners, used it as their commissary. It overlooks Mt. Hermon Road and the Norfolk Southern Railroad to the south and Hallsboro Road to the west, while its northern and eastern façades look out onto a small yard framed by woods.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

Hallsboro Store’s two-room plan is composed of a rectangular block that sits at the junction of Mt. Hermon and Hallsboro Roads. The front (southern) façade faces Mt. Hermon Road, which runs parallel to the Norfolk-Southern railway. It is a frame building covered with weatherboards, and contains one interior brick chimney, no longer in use, that is located at the rear of the large first-floor room. The store is capped by a hipped roof clad with slate shingles; its front façade is ornamented with a bracketed cornice. An original stick-style door hood is located above its side (western) entrance.

The building’s three-bay front façade contains the original front porch and features a double-leaf door in the center bay, each leaf with two molded recessed panels. The door has a 9-light transom and houses a rare folding-key lock. The door is framed on either side by two-over-two display windows (the only windows in the building’s large front retail salesroom) on which painted advertisements for “Fruit”, “Meats” and “Coca-Cola” still remain. Original large, wooden shutters with four recessed panels hang alongside the display windows. The front porch is

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protected by a shed roof covered with asphalt shingles and supported by four square wooden posts with caps and bases. Three second-story six-over-six wooden sash windows complete the features of the front façade.

Hallsboro Store's western façade includes a first-story door located towards the rear of the building that is capped by an original stick-style hood. This door provided access to the rear storeroom and upstairs living quarters when the store's front entrance was barred. This side door is capped with a three-light transom. The only first-story window on the western side is a vertical six-over-six wooden sash located in its rear storeroom. Four six-over-six sash windows are spaced equidistantly on the second story of the western façade in the upstairs living quarters.

The rear (northern) façade of Hallsboro Store is solid weatherboard with the exception of one six-over-six sash window on the second floor, located in the kitchen. The store's eastern façade features one small six-over-six vertical sash window alongside a larger six-over-six sash window on the lower floor (located in the rear storeroom), and four six-over-six sash windows, parallel to the identical windows on the western façade, which serve the hallway and front room on the second floor.

Hallsboro Store's interior is dominated on the first floor by its front storeroom, which served as its retail space and post office. Ceiling-high tiers of wooden shelves, used for displaying merchandise, still run along the entire eastern interior wall. One of the original counters used for both displaying and preparing merchandise for sale is also located in front of these shelves. The tongue and groove ceiling is original, but the original floor suffered extensive damage and was recently replaced with a similar tongue and groove hardwood floor. Hallsboro Store housed the Hallsboro Post Office from the time it was built ca. 1885 until 1962, and the postal service booth, enclosed by a wire mesh "cage", stood in the southwestern corner of this room. A small slot for posting letters still exists directly under the front window located in this corner.

Two other small rooms are located on Hallsboro Store's first floor to the rear of the building. These were previously used for storage; the smaller of the two has now been converted to a half-bathroom. The larger of the two rooms has a simple mantel over its brick fireplace. A door on its western wall leads to a small entryway containing an outside door and interior stair leading to the upstairs rooms.

Hallsboro Store's upstairs rooms are divided into one large front room facing the railroad tracks

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and Mt. Hermon Road to the south, and two smaller rooms facing Hallsboro Road to the west.

Its large front room contains five six-over-six windows: three facing south, one facing west and one facing east. The two smaller rooms each contain one six-over-six sash window facing west. A hall, running along the building's eastern wall, connects the upstairs rooms, and a small kitchen and bathroom are located against the upstairs northern wall and stair. The small kitchen contains its original cabinets and shelving, while the larger rooms and hall feature their original pine floors and many of their original glass windowpanes.

Behind the store is a non-contributing cinderblock structure with a shed roof that houses a pump.

Section 8

Summary Statement of Significance

As a general store/post office, Hallsboro Store was a center of commerce and social interaction for its community for many generations. The building, which also provided housing for its storekeeper, functioned as the post office for this community from ca. 1885 until it closed in 1962. It is historically important as an intact example of a rural general store that functioned as a community center for dispatching and receiving information, goods, and services. It is one of an increasingly declining number of such buildings in the Commonwealth, and is a remarkably well-preserved example of architecture for its period of use, suggesting that its builders were major investors in Chesterfield's economy. The store sits alongside the tracks of the Norfolk-Southern Railroad and once benefited from business generated by customers passing through a nearby depot. The railroad is still active, but the depot was torn down in the 1950s.

Criteria Statement

Hallsboro Store is eligible under Criterion C because it is an intact and well-designed example of a rural country store and reflects its late-nineteenth-century construction date. It is the best example of such a building still surviving in Chesterfield County, and is an excellent example of a late-nineteenth-century general store and post office in rural Virginia.

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Historical Background

The earliest use of the term “Hallsboro” in Chesterfield County was in reference to the post office of that name located on the “Buckingham Road” (Route 60, also known as Midlothian Turnpike), which had been established in 1827. After the completion of the Richmond-Danville Railroad in 1851, the post office at Hallsboro Tavern was transferred to the post office known as “Tomahawk” located approximately one mile to the south conveniently locating it directly on the Richmond-Danville Railroad. A map of Chesterfield County from 1866 still refers to the station as “Tomahawk”, although it is referenced as “Hallsborough” in the map key. From that time on, the station, general store, and post office located there were all referred to as “Hallsboro.”

The earliest known commercial activity at the site previously known as “Tomahawk” was a business run by William A. Martin. Martin was referred to in the Chesterfield County Personal Property tax records of 1851 as a “Keeper of Private Entertainment,” a designation commonly used to refer to merchants who kept a small taproom or store that also sold refreshments.⁽²⁾ William was the great-grandson of Guillaume Martin, a French Huguenot who had settled at Manakintown, (approximately four miles from Hallsboro) in 1698. According to the official U.S. Post Office Records, William A. Martin became the postmaster for Hallsboro in 1851, the year corresponding with the completion of the Richmond-Danville Railroad and the establishment of a depot and train station there. This was the railroad that served as the evacuation line for the Confederate government, and many officials, including President Jefferson Davis, must have passed through Hallsboro on the last train out of the city when they abandoned Richmond in April of 1865.

The Martin family continued to run the post office and business at Hallsboro after the Civil War; in 1880 they were listed as general merchants in “Chataigne’s Business Directory and Gazetteer.” By this time William Washington Baker had joined the Martins in their enterprise. The 1880 listing in Chataigne refers to “Martin Bros. & Baker, Hallsboro, General Merchants.”⁽³⁾ Baker had married into the family in 1866; his father-in-law, Alexander T. Martin, was William A. Martin’s brother. In a letter written by Alexander T. Martin to his sister Evelyn in 1873, he told her about a new enterprise: the family had begun processing and selling sumac. He wrote: “I am engaged in farming, coopering flour barrels, and also grinding shoe make (sic) leaves and shipping them north. My two half-brothers, B.W. and John H. Martin, and my son-in-law W.W.

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Baker are engaged in the business. We bought last summer 350 thousand lbs. and ground all of it up---finished it on yesterday. It cost us \$6000 cash...Farming is very dull in Virginia.”⁽⁴⁾ “Shoe make,” a provincial term for the sumac plant, has a tannin-rich bark and foliage that is used as a tanning agent. It is therefore not surprising that the 1893 edition of Haddock’s Directory of Manchester, Virginia lists the only “Tanners” in Chesterfield County as “Baker and Martin, Hallsboro.”⁽⁵⁾

William W. Baker may have been a driving force behind the tannery and other businesses at Hallsboro. Such partnerships were not uncommon during reconstruction; cooperative and family businesses were often necessary to provide the capital necessary for funding such enterprises. In

Lyon Tyler’s 1907 work, “Men of Mark in Virginia”, he writes that, after the Civil War, Baker formed a partnership with his Martin in-laws “for manufacturing lumber, grinding sumac and tanning leather at Hallsboro...The business proved a great success, and, after the death of all his partners, Mr. Baker succeeded to the business, which he still conducts at Hallsboro, Chesterfield County.”⁽⁶⁾ W. W. Baker was not only interested in business but was very active in politics as well. He was elected to the Virginia House of Delegates in 1883 and again in 1899, and served as a state delegate for almost 20 years altogether. In 1908, he was the author of an act that created the Virginia State Department of Health, and served on many commissions and committees throughout his political career. He also served on the Board of Trustees for Richmond College, now the University of Richmond.

After the Civil War, small rural stores such as Hallsboro became invaluable resources for their communities, providing not only much-needed goods but also serving as a gathering place for rural communities during Reconstruction. Although it was not located very far from Richmond, the residents of western Chesterfield County were too poor and too busy to venture into the city very often. Stores such as Hallsboro gave them a place not only to post a letter or buy sugar, but also a place to catch up on current events and hear the latest developments in the political world. Baker no doubt found it convenient to operate a general store and community gathering place where he could canvass his constituents’ concerns and cultivate their votes. Post offices also often served as polling places during elections, and this may well have been the case at Hallsboro as well. Baker’s son, James P. Baker, served as postmaster at Hallsboro in 1906 and again from 1917 until 1928, when the store passed out of the Baker family.

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Although the exact date of Hallsboro Store's construction is not known, Chesterfield County land tax records indicate that by 1890 buildings worth \$1,000 had been erected at Hallsboro. ⁽¹⁰⁾ In Mrs. Lula Turpin's history of the Hallsboro neighborhood, written in 1936, she recalls "My earliest recollection is that the store was owned by Martin Bros. & Baker. Later Uncle J.O. Martin {son of Alexander Thomas} acquired the property, and after him W. W. Baker....The present store was built by J.O. Martin." ⁽¹¹⁾ Mrs. Turpin lived in the Hallsboro neighborhood from 1862 until 1943, and was a lifelong patron of Hallsboro Store. U.S. Postal Records also indicate that J.O. Martin served as postmaster at Hallsboro from 1886 until 1896, when W. W. Baker's son Edward became postmaster. ⁽¹²⁾ Assuming that J.O. Martin built the store while he was serving as postmaster, or perhaps slightly before his appointment, the store's construction would date to ca. 1885.

In "Chesterfield County: Early Architecture and Historic Sites," Jeffrey O' Dell writes "This late-nineteenth-century store [Hallsboro]...is said to have been built as a commissary for a large tannery just to the southwest. Later, when the tannery was transformed into a pulpwood and excelsior mill, the commissary was sold and used as a general merchandise store...." ⁽¹³⁾ Since records indicate that the tannery was in operation by 1893, the store's construction would necessarily have been prior to that date.

Hallsboro Store continued to operate successfully under the management of the Baker family well into the 20th century. W. W. Baker's "General Store" at Hallsboro is listed in the 1911 Virginia Business Directory and Gazetteer, and in 1925 purchases totaling \$13,504 for the period between January and July were claimed by Baker when he bought his merchant's license for that year. ⁽¹⁴⁾

The store continued to serve the community for many years after W.W. Baker's son, James (who served as postmaster at Hallsboro from 1917 until 1928) sold it to Benjamin Heath in 1928. Heath served as postmaster there for two years then sold it Henry and Alice Page in 1930. The Pages lived upstairs and ran the store until they retired in 1962; a Richmond Telephone Directory from 1959 lists it simply as "Page's Store." Alice Page also served as postmistress at Hallsboro from 1930 until 1962 when the store was closed and its mail service moved to the Midlothian Post Office. It stood vacant for many years, passing by inheritance from Alice Page to her niece, Jean Hudson, in 1990. Mrs. Hudson renovated its upper rooms in 1991 and rented the upstairs to various tenants until 2003, when she decided to undertake a complete restoration of the building.

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The design of Hallsboro Store reflects of its period of significance and use as a rural country store and post office. Its main storeroom served not only as a retail establishment, but also as a center of social life and communication: an “American equivalent of the English pub.”⁽⁷⁾ During mild weather, the front porch served as an extension of the large interior room, where people from the community would gather to wait for mail and goods delivery, barter for services or merchandise, catch up on the latest news (the postmaster usually being the only subscriber to local newspapers), or simply pass the time. Smaller farmers relied almost exclusively on such stores as Hallsboro for their day-to-day necessities.⁽⁸⁾ The arrangement of its interior sales space is characteristic of the designs used in such rural stores by the turn of the 20th century. Walls were lined with shelves, holding a wide variety of items for sale. Dry goods were located to the right as one entered from the front, while grocery and hardware counters were on the left. The Post Office counter was usually in the front corner. Such was the case at Hallsboro. Display windows had become common by this time along with awnings or porches that sheltered the store’s entrance. Hallsboro Store reflects these developments, with an end wall comprising the storefront, large display windows, a central entrance, and a full-width porch.

In rural Virginia, general store buildings such as Hallsboro are rather rare, and are becoming rarer as a result of development and urban sprawl. Hite Store in Amherst County (VDHR Inventory No. 5-58) and Laurel Mills Store in Rappahannock County (VDHR Inventory No. 78-55), are slightly older (ca. 1869 and ca. 1877, respectively), but neither of these were associated with a major rail line as in the case of Hallsboro. The reconstructed stores located along Duke of Gloucester Street in Colonial Williamsburg are earlier examples of such commercial retail buildings. Such stores were of frame or brick construction, one or two stories high, sometimes highly ornamented while at other times quite simple in their decorations, their store fronts mirroring changes in commercial architectural design.⁽⁹⁾ Hallsboro Store is significant because it retains a large amount of its original architectural features and because it continues to reflect its use as both a commercial and domestic structure. It is the best example of such a building still surviving in Chesterfield County, and is an excellent example of a late-nineteenth-century general store and post office in rural Virginia.

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC RESOURCES

Atherton, Lewis E. The Southern Country Store, 1800-1860. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1949.

Carson, Gerald. The Old Country Store. New York: Oxford University Press, 1954.

Chataigne's Virginia Business Directory and Gazateer, 1880-81. Richmond, VA: Baughman Brothers.

Chesterfield County Land Tax Books. Chesterfield County Court House, Chesterfield, Virginia.

Chesterfield County Personal Property Taxes. (Microfilm) Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia

Chesterfield County License Returns. Archives, Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia.

Clark, Thomas D. Pills, Petticoats, & Plows: The Southern Country Store. Norman and London: University of Oklahoma Press, 1944.

Haddock's Directory of Manchester, VA for 1893-94. T.M. Haddock & Co.

Hudson, Jean. Personal Papers.

LaPrade, J.E. Diagram Showing Sites of Post Offices, Chesterfield County, 1885. National Archives; Washington, DC.

LaPrade, J.E. Survey, Chesterfield County Post Offices; 1894. National Archives; Washington, DC.

McClellan, George. Map of Chesterfield County, 1866. National Archives, Washington, DC.

O'Dell, Jeffrey. Chesterfield County: Early Architecture and Historic Sites. Chesterfield County: 1983.

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL RESOURCES, continued

Smead, Susan. National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for Hite's Store, Amherst County, Virginia. 1997. VDHR Archives.

Turpin, Lula. "Hallsboro Neighborhood and Its Families." 1936.

Tyler, Lyon G. Men of Mark in Virginia: Ideals of American Life. Washington, DC: Men of Mark Publishing Co. 1907.

Weaver, Bettie W. Midlothian: Highlights of Its History. 1994.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The property known as Hallsboro Store is identified as tax parcel #707702235500000 on the tax parcel maps for Chesterfield County, Virginia (page 706-702, Chesterfield County Tax Maps) and is described in Deed Book 203, Page 233, Chesterfield County Deeds.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes the Hallsboro Store building and the property on which the store stands.

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The following information is the same for all photographs:

Property: Hallsboro Store
Location: Chesterfield County, Virginia
Date of Photographs: August 20, 2004
Photographer: Teresa Hudson
Negatives Filed: Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia
Negative Number: 21789

Photo 1 of 10
View: Hallsboro Store, front, looking north

Photo 2 of 10
View: Front porch detail, looking north

Photo 3 of 10
View: Window detail

Photo 4 of 10
View: West side, facing southwest

Photo 5 of 10
View: Hallsboro Store, facing south showing non-contributing pump house

Photo 6 of 10
View: East side, facing west

Photo 7 of 10
View: Interior, first floor main room, facing southeast

Photo 8 of 10
View: Interior, first floor storage room, facing west

Photo 9 of 10
View: Interior, stair to second floor, facing west

Photo 10 of 10
View: Interior, second floor, front room, facing southeast

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Endnotes

¹ O'Dell, Jeffrey. Chesterfield County: Early Architecture and Historic Sites Chesterfield County; 1983. p. 440

⁵ Chesterfield County Personal Property Tax Records, 1851. Microfilm Archive, Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia.

⁶ Chataigne's Virginia Business Directory and Gazetteer: 1880-1881. (Richmond, Virginia: Baughman Brothers) p. 169.

⁷ Hudson, Jean. Personal archive.

⁸ Haddock's Directory of Manchester, VA for 1893-94. (Richmond, T.M. Haddock & Co.) p. 202.

⁹ Tyler, Lyon. Men of Mark In Virginia: Ideals of American Life. Vol. III; Washington, DC; Men of Mark Publishing Co. p.24-26.

¹⁰ Chesterfield County Land Tax Books, 1890. Microfilm Records, Chesterfield County Courthouse, Chesterfield, Virginia.

¹¹ Turpin, Lula. "Hallsboro Neighborhood and Its Families." 1936. p. 26.

¹² Weaver, Bettie Woodson. "Midlothian: Highlights of Its History." 1994. Bettie Woodson Weaver. P. 139

¹³ O'Dell, Jeffrey; p. 440.

¹⁴ 1925 Auditor's Office Licensure Records (#455) for Chesterfield County, Virginia. Closed Archives, Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia.

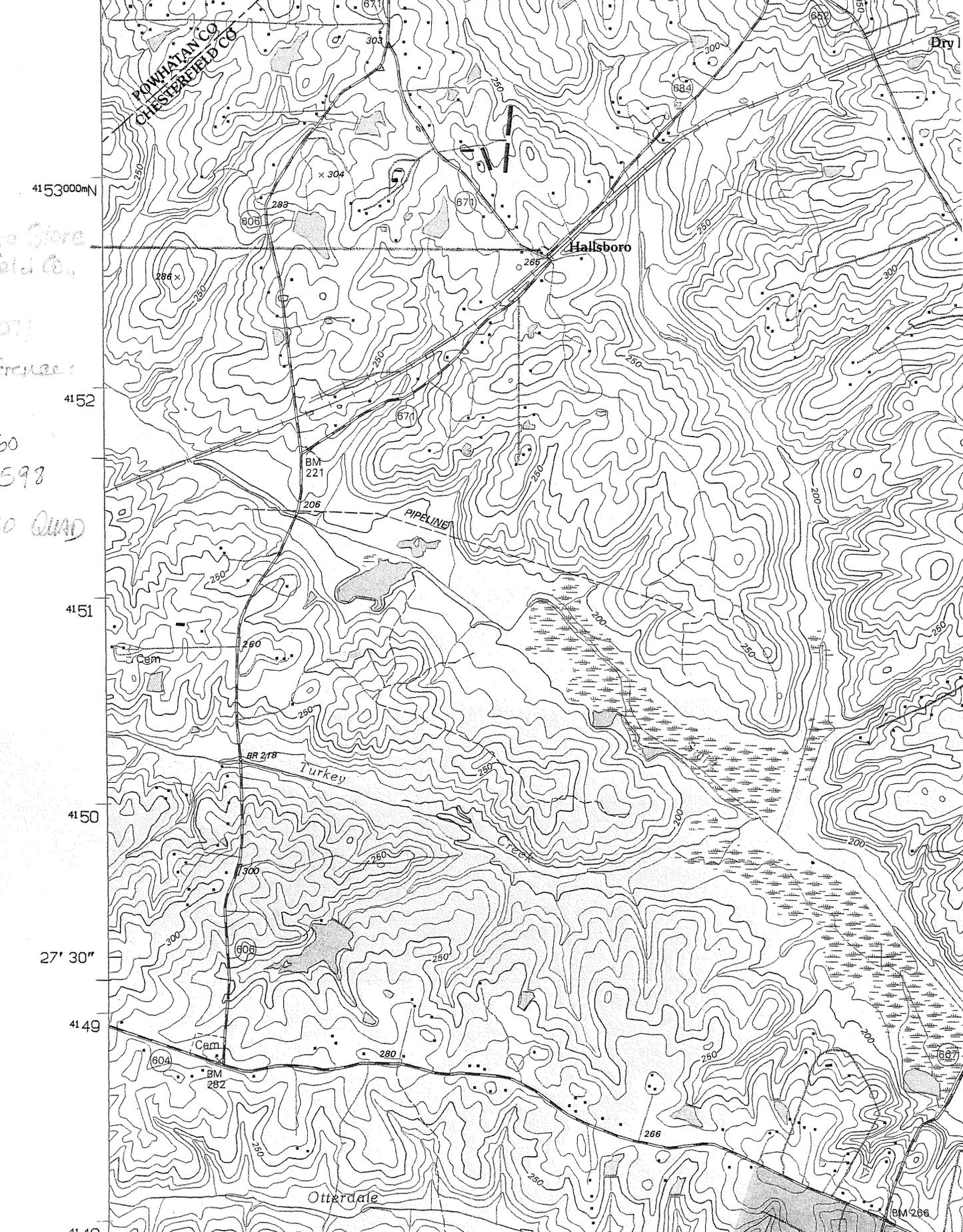
² Carson, Gerald. The Old Country Store. (Oxford University Press; 1954) p. 33.

³ Atherton, Lewis E. The Southern Country Store: 1800-1860. (Baton Rouge; Louisiana State University Press; 1949) p. 42.

⁴ Smead, Susan. National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for Hite Store (Riverview), Amherst County, Virginia; 1997. Section 7, p. 5.(on file, VDHR Archives).

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

77° 45' 00" 258000mE 259 260 42' 30"



Hallsboro Store
Chesterfield Co.,
VA
770-84077
TM Reference:
sheet 18
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